

RUSSIANS AGAIN DESERT POSTS AND TEUTONS PROFIT

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The German dead who fell in the recent fighting has revealed the presence of further enemy forces not hitherto identified on this part of the front. Shoulder straps of the men of the Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, Forty-ninth reserve division and the Thirty-ninth reserve regiment, Thirtieth reserve division have been turned in in sufficient numbers to indicate the presence of battalions from these regiments in some at least of the desperate struggles of the last two weeks.

At least sixty-one enemy battalions took part in these battles, and in the light of these figures, the victory is a remarkable one.

Monitors Are Undamaged—
WASHINGTON, August 30.—How Italian and British monitors have returned undamaged to their base after co-operating with Italian land forces in their advance toward Trieste, is bombarding the defenses of Trieste for the last five days is related in official dispatches received here today from Rome, quoting the naval correspondent of the Tribune.

Terrible fire has been directed from the Gulf of Trieste over the Austrian defenses of the Hermada, says the dispatch. "The fire was directed by Italian airplanes which did their work without any interference, no Austrian airplane having appeared."

WON'T RETURN TO MEXICO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
EL PASO, Aug. 30.—Mexican citizens deported from Bisbee, Ariz., and now being sheltered and fed at the army stockade in Columbus, N. M., have refused the offer of the Mexican government to return them to Mexico. This announcement was made late today by Colonel General C. M. Seguin, who added that Austrian leaders among the deported men had persuaded the Mexicans to decline the offer of their government.

TO ATTEND DEDICATION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Four members of the French high command to the United States will leave Washington tomorrow for San Francisco where they will participate in the dedication of the Lafayette room at the University of California, September 6, Lafayette's birthday. General D. Billy, deputy high commissioner, will head the party and will be accompanied by Colonel James Martin, Captain Rouvier and Lieutenant Cregney-Montfort, de court-military all officers of the French army who have won honors at the front. Returning from San Francisco they will reach Denver on the afternoon of September 11 and remain until the next afternoon.

AUTONOMY FOR SIBERIA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Reuter dispatch from Tomsk, Russia, says that a conference of delegates representing the Siberian province has drawn up a project for federative autonomy for Siberia with the executive power invested in a Siberian duma and an executive consisting of a council of ministers, senate and judiciary.

WON'T ENFORCE REGULATION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 30.—The Argentine government has decided that it will not enforce, in the case of a British cruiser, the neutrality regulation limiting to twenty-four hours the stay of a belligerent warship at a neutral port. This rule already has been abrogated by Argentina in favor of the United States.

TEXT OF REPLY TO PEACE PROPOSALS REACHES VATICAN

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even if the liar happens to be extremely well connected.

The Globe says:

"We perhaps are not quite ready, as is the president, to assume that the strangely pro-German spirit which permeates the suggestions of His Holiness is entirely free from all Austrian influence, nor are we prepared to admit that the German people do not share the culpability of their rulers for this devastating war, but these things are

CHILDREN AND THEIR MOTHERS ARE USUAL VICTIMS OF FOE'S AIR RAIDS



Women air-raid victims in England going home after hospital treatment (above) and a mother with her injured child.

Recent German air-raids on England have had their usual toll of children and women. The perfection of warning systems and "sound bombs" however, has done a great deal to prepare the people before a raid and they are not so greatly feared as earlier in the war. The British airplanes and anti-aircraft guns are proving more effective in every raid and in the latest the German fleet was driven away before it was able to reach London.

matters of opinion and do not affect the sincere concurrence of this nation in the main principles which Mr. Wilson laid down."

In going beyond the ruling caste to the German people themselves, says the Fall Mail Gazette, President Wilson may appear to some to be over-sanguine.

"But we believe he is right, because we see no alternative but complete military victory. When the enemy masses learn, as they must sooner or later, that it is the abominable doctrine of blood and iron which stands between them and their deliverance, we believe clouds will have gathered for the house of Hohenzollern."

The Westminster Gazette says the reply strikes the right note for the allies, and continues:

"Firm, defiant against the German system, but not threatening ostracism and ruin if that system be established it may not succeed. The German people and their system may be too much at one for any disintegration from within, but there is no reason why we should stoke up the fire eaters who are trying to persuade the German people that the allies are bent on conquest and destruction, and do nothing to help the growth of moderate opinion."

Reply Not Printed

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.—The text of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace note has not yet been printed here, but a brief Washington dispatch to the effect that the president's response declared that there was no basis for peace discussions since Germany had not stated her terms, encourages the Roman Catholic Third to express the opinion that peace is a step nearer.

The Tidd takes the view that the requisite basis for discussion will be furnished if the central powers make the propositions of the holy see approximately their own, and it sees indications that the reply of the central group will not be such as to make further negotiations impossible.

The Nieuw Courant, of The Hague,

INCIDENT IS CLOSED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says the Argentine minister has informed the German government that Argentina regards the incident of the sinking of the steamer Toro as closed, Germany having agreed to indemnify the owners of the vessel.

PEACE DELEGATES ARE BARRED FROM HUDSON, WISCONSIN

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Phillips' statement that the council would not be permitted to hold its conference in Wisconsin if seditions or traitorous sentiments were voiced, Mr. Lochner declared that speakers would abide by the law, adding that assertions to the contrary were absurd.

After the convention had been barred from Minnesota by Governor Burroughs, plans were made to meet in Fargo, N. D., but were abandoned at the last moment, however, and Hudson selected because of its proximity to the twin cities and adequate transportation facilities. The change in plans also was due, it was said, to strong protests from citizens of North Dakota when they learned the convention was to be held in their state, and to the attitude of members of the home guard who are said to have broken up a peace meeting in Fargo which was addressed by council speakers.

"Where we will go now is hard to say at present," Mr. Lochner said. "We have an invitation from the mayor of Milwaukee and are considering that city. We also have in mind Chicago. Several of our meetings in that city recently have been very successful and it is possible that we might meet there."

Asked if Fargo, N. D., would get the meeting, the executive secretary replied that it was unlikely.

Governor Makes Denial

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 30.—Governor F. L. Phillips tonight denied that he had authorized a statement given out earlier in the evening that after a conference he had given permission to the Peoples' Council to hold a meeting in Hudson. The governor said that not only had he not given any such permission but the statement that he had made without any authority from him.

Flowers for Delegates

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 30.—When the train bearing eastern delegates to the Peoples' Council of America for Democracy and Peace reached Rochester tonight, local socialists presented the party with a large bouquet bearing a streamer expressing their hope for their "complete success in making this country of ours free for democracy."

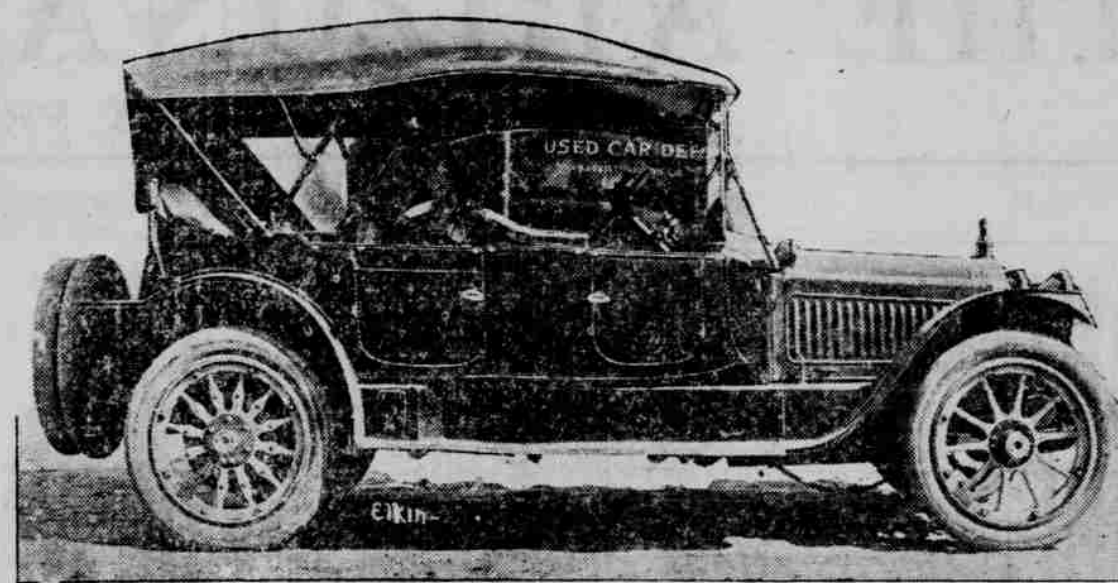
Helen Keller was presented by the young peoples' socialist league with a basket of roses bearing a ribbon with the inscription, "Thou shalt not kill."

LAST VOTE ON WAR TAX BILL EXPECTED MONDAY

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Little revenue. Senators Smoot and Townsend also criticized the Bankhead proposal, the latter declaring it would levy on inflated capitalization values and yield "practically no revenue at all."

Exemption from taxation of dividends declared by banks and trust



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companies out of surplus and undivided profits accumulated or earned prior to March 1, 1913, was postponed in an amendment by Senator Pomerene. Another by Senator Ransdell would put a tax on cigars ranging from 2 cents on those retailed for not more than five cents to fifty per cent on those sold at 25 cents or more.

Senator Hollis proposed to eliminate the provision lowering the minimum incomes to be taxed from \$4,000 on incomes of married and \$3,000 on unmarried persons to \$2,000 and \$1,000 respectively.

ORTHODOX CHURCH REVIVES ANCIENT CUSTOM IN MOSCOW

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participants in which carried more than a thousand banners painted with effigies of the saints. Between these processions tramped groups of laymen, some bearing historic icons and some holding up rude home made flags, in the hope that these by touch with, or proximity to, the famed icons would gain something of the occasion's sacred spirit.

The striking evidences that the religious spirit was still strong and deep. Beside every icon of note there trudged aged working women who begged and fought to be allowed to share in carrying the heavy, iron-bound frames.

At the head of the procession, of the cross came the church's most famous reformer, Andrew, Bishop of Ufa, whose life story, begun when he was leading a worldly existence as a prince and an officer, reads like a romance of spiritual regeneration by Tolstoi. Interposed were the carriers of the broad robes, acolytes carrying episcopal staves and hooded with good clothes, and visionaries and mystics from the northern forests, clad in rags and shod in birch bark, who as they reached the historic spot bowed and kissed the stones.

After the services in the cathedral the three metropolitans and the sixty bishops proceeded to the monastery where are deposited the relics of Alexis, one of the most revered saints of the orthodox, and kissed the sacred objects. In the meantime the monks of the clergy and laymen marched through the Kremlin grounds, and on through the gates of the saviors into the Red Square.

The concourse in the square was so vast that many climbed to the vantage points on the Kremlin walls while others perched upon the twisted cupolas of the church of Basil the Blessed. Later the metropolitans and bishops made for the "Headman's Place," the scene of the sanguinary executions under Ivan the Terrible, and held a solemn service there. Many of the lay witnesses of the community began to pray aloud and the more deeply moved shed tears and threw themselves upon the ground.

MERCHANT CRAFT ARE CONVOYED BY U. S. BATTLESHIPS

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leased oil purposely, turned loose wreckage prepared in advance and done everything else possible to create the impression that a boat had been sunk.

Airplanes are being used in conjunction with the destroyer work of the allies along the French coast and in the channel. This means of detecting the presence of submarines will be used by the Americans whenever practicable as the planes become available.

The underwater radius of the average U-boat is less than 150 miles un-

der the most favorable conditions. To get that distance it would have to travel at a rate of very few miles an hour. It is argued, therefore, that if by means of aircraft, destroyers and all other agencies for the detection of submarines, a zone 150 miles or less in width could be drawn about the German bases or the entrance of the North Sea, in which a submarine could come to the surface only at rare intervals, the Germans would not be able to operate on a scale to threaten the supply lines, except in side that zone.

Whatever the plans of the allied government are as to future policy against the U-boats, rapid development of the devices for checking the underwater campaign, accelerated by the entrance of the United States into the war, are taking such shape as to indicate that a way may be found in the end to dispose of the menace. Results of U-boat activities this winter will be closely watched as having a bearing on the subject.

Rough weather may work equally against submarine or anti-submarine plans.

WHEAT PRICE IS FIXED AT \$2.20 FOR SPRING CROP

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W. Taussig, chairman of the tariff commission, and Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

The announcement was made at the White House in the following statement by the president:

"Section 11 of the food act provides among other things for the purchase and sale of wheat and flour by the government and appropriates money for the purpose. The purchase of wheat and flour for our allies and to a considerable degree for neutral countries also, has been placed under the control of the food administration. I have appointed a committee to determine a fair price to be paid in government purchases. The price now recommended by that committee—\$2.20 per bushel at Chicago, for the basic grade—will be rigidly adhered to by the food administration."

"It is the hope and expectation of the food administration, and my own also, that this step will at once stabilize and keep within moderate bounds the price of wheat for all transactions throughout the present crop year, and in consequence the prices of flour and bread also. The food act has given large powers for the control of storage and exchange operations and these powers will be fully exercised. An inevitable consequence will be that financial dealings cannot follow their usual course. Whatever the advantages and disadvantages of the ordinary machinery of trade, it cannot function well under such disturbed and abnormal conditions as now exist. In its place the food administration now fixes for its purchases a fair price, as recommended unanimously by a committee representative of all interests and all sections, and thereby it will eliminate speculation, make possible the conduct of every operation in the full light of day maintain the publicly stated price for all and through economies made possible by stabilization and control, better the position of consumers also."

"Mr. Hoover at his express wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendation I determine the government's fair price nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding that price."

The report of the committee addressed to the president follows:

"The undersigned committee has been asked by you to recommend the price which the government should pay for the 1917 crop of wheat."

"In its deliberations the committee has kept constantly in mind the three following factors:

"First—The fact that the United States is at war.

"Second—The need of encouraging the producer.

"Third—The necessity of reducing the cost of living to the consumer."

"The normal laws of supply and demand have been violently interfered with and congress has undertaken to offset this disturbance by conferring extraordinary powers upon the president to stabilize prices. Each of the foregoing factors grows out of conditions which have received the careful attention of the committee. Chiefly among them are: that the wheat yield in a great and important section of the country has this year been below the normal; that over against this situation is the crying need among the whole body of the population, especially the wage earners, that the rising tide of costs shall be stayed and reduced as rapidly as possible consistent with the welfare of the producer; that the government is at the present time engaged in the great task of reducing and stabilizing costs of other staple commodities; that the wheat of the world is abundant for its needs even disregarding the stores in Russia but because of lack of shipping and war conditions, the burden of supplying wheat to the allies and to neutral nations rests for the time being upon the United States and Canada."

"Your committee also has considered the fact that the government price for the 1917 wheat crop is in effect a continuing guaranty until the minimum price guaranteed by congress for the crop of 1918 goes into effect (July 1, 1918)."

"It has considered the relation of the 1919 minimum price guaranty to that WANT AD. to The Republican the price here recommended. It has

also considered the effect which an early termination of the war would have upon the wheat markets of the world.

"In reaching its conclusion, the committee has been guided by the principles you have announced, that a fair price should be based upon the cost of production for the entire country plus a reasonable profit. We have relied upon the cost estimates for the crop of 1917, furnished by the United States department of agriculture checked by the results of our independent investigations and the evidence submitted to the committee by producers and their representatives."

"The committee has considered the relations recently established by the United States food administration grain corporation for the different grades of the wheat through which all transactions in wheat are to be standardized and speculation to be entirely eliminated. All that profits to the grain dealer, miller and flour dealer have been regulated and reduced by the grain corporation, effecting a material reduction in the cost of flour."

"In consideration of the foregoing facts and circumstances, this committee respectfully recommends that the price of No. 1 Northern spring wheat or its equivalent at Chicago be \$2.20 per bushel."

"Do not wait 'till tomorrow—phone the 1919 minimum price guaranty to that WANT AD. to The Republican the price here recommended. It has



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THE FAMOUS ASTOR BABY IS NOW OLD ENOUGH TO TAKE IN THE HORSE SHOWS



Mrs. William K. Dick, who was Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her son Master John Jacob Astor at the Islip Polo Club horse show.

Little John Jacob Astor, the posthumous son of the late Colonel Astor is now old enough to be seen with his mother at many of society's affairs. He was recently an interested spectator at the Islip Polo Club horse show, a Red Cross benefit. The will of Colonel Astor left \$5,000,000 for the son he never lived to know. Mrs. Dick it will be remembered sacrificed an annuity of several hundred thousand when she married.

little revenue. Senators Smoot and Townsend also criticized the Bankhead proposal, the latter declaring it would levy on inflated capitalization values and yield "practically no revenue at all."

Exemption from taxation of dividends declared by banks and trust